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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin. Vol. iii. Two parts. Part i., pp. xxiv+542; part ii., pp. vi+543-1192. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1905.) Price 42s. net.

WITH the publication of this "Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects," Prof. Baldwin's great enterprise comes to an end, and he and his collaborators are to be congratulated on the successful completion of a work that will be indispensable to the teacher and student of philosophy. The compiler of this latest volume, Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard, will in particular receive the thanks of those who hitherto have painfully had to make their own bibliographies from *Jahresberichte* and various popular indexes, and who in the fulness of their ignorance have not been able to neglect even the humble catalogue of the Leipzig bookseller.

The work does not profess to give references to books and articles that have appeared since 1902; but up to that date it seems to be very complete; at any rate, a first perusal does not reveal very startling omissions. Psychology is, of course, one of the strongest features of the Dictionary, and of this present volume, of which it occupies 280 pages; and the editor points out in a prefatory note that the annual volumes of the Psychological Index from 1902 may be regarded as a supplement of this Dictionary. Accordingly, those who possess this Dictionary and secure the index each year from 1902 "will have for Psychology an exhaustive Bibliography, and for the other topics of this volume one that is selective and fairly adequate, continuing indefinitely into the future."

The scheme of the volume seems to cover all the ground, and the headings are well arranged. The first part is occupied with a few pages containing a bibliography of bibliographies; then about fifty pages of general works on the history of philosophy; then come about 500 pages on philosophers, their works, and works upon them. We note that Aristotle has twenty-four pages assigned to him, Darwin five, Kant thirty-four, and Plato nineteen. Naturally there has been some hesitation in selecting for this columnarum any but the most prominent of living philosophers; Wundt is there, and Bain (though he was alive in 1902), but not Mr. F. H. Bradley or Mr. Shadworth Hodgson. Those, however, who have not attained a place beside Plato and Aristotle, and some six hundred of the majestic dead, have tardy justice done them under the later head "Systematic Philosophy: Systems and Essays." Under systematic philosophy we have such further headings as atomism, evolution (only eight pages!), materialism, positivism, teleology, and the like. Then come the sections of logic, aesthetics, philosophy of religion, ethics, and psychology. The biologist and the student of the physical side of mental processes will note that

to the brain and its functions are given fifteen pages, to heredity two, to the nervous system ten, to sensation and the senses about thirty-eight. The arrangement under each heading is, of course, alphabetical according to the names of the writers, which are generally printed in heavy type. The main references to epoch-making works—and to some not epoch-making—are followed immediately by a note of the important reviews that greeted their appearance. One must heartily commend the fulness with which, e.g. under atomism, we have the references to Aristotle's discussions of the topic: Phys. II., 4 196 a 25; III., 4 203 a 22. But perhaps in dealing with important Greek and Latin authors an attempt should have been made to distinguish translations and commentaries.

Without being captious, however, we must complain that the number of misprints is a little too large. It is irritating to have to inquire whether some new writer or thinker has suddenly appeared whose name differs from someone of comparative fame only in one of the initial letters, H for A, or G for S, or C for E. Such misprints must occur, but woe to the editor or proof-reader of a bibliography in which misprints attain more than a certain proportion.

THE ROMANCE OF THE EARTH AND MAN.

The Human Epic. The Prehistoric Story of Mankind. By John Frederick Rowbotham. Pp. 214. (London: Gay and Bird, n.d.)

THE author of this remarkable publication, like the Mayor of Coquerico in "Genevieve de Brabant," is by no means averse to blowing his own trumpet; accordingly he announces to the world at large, on the title-page of his work, that it is "the twelfth Epic Poem of the world"; he also modestly states that he is "The Homer of Modern Times." Such courage deserves our applause, even if we fail to recognise the modern representative of Greek poetry in Mr. Rowbotham.

The author begins with the evolution of the earth and the origin of life, and strives to show the changes undergone by the inorganic world and the gradual appearance of lowly marine beings in the Cambrian and Silurian seas. Of poetic fancies the author nothing lacks, but of natural history lore his stock is meagre:—

"Much fear I him who armed with claws and quills
Steals stealthily along the weedy mire.
I dread the shape who bears the bristling gills
Which seem with rage and venom to respire.
But chiefly do I fear the lobster dire.
Four claws he wears, his quarry to assail,
Two spears he brandishes to wreak his ire,
Invulnerable gleams his quilted mail.
O'er such stupendous foe nought living can prevail"
(p. 27, v. 35).

We are quite at a loss to fit the author's description with any Silurian, or, indeed, any other fossil arthropod!

We are next favoured with a view of the Old Red Sandstone period and its armoured fishes; then of the "Age of Trees"—"One mighty Sunderbund earth's surface seemed . . . which with evaporating moisture steamed," but though we surmise this to be a view

of the Coal period, the author does not hint at any definite geological fact, save that mosses and *bull-rushes* (query *Equisetaceæ*) became gigantic trees. After upheavals in the Permian period we arrive at the "Age of Monsters," by which the author means the *Ichthyosaurus* and the *Plesiosaurus*, which (after Blake's picture in Hawkins's "Sea Dragons") have a mighty battle, the *Ichthyosaurus* coming off conqueror. We are next introduced to "The Giant Newt" (probably the *Pariasaurus?*), then to the *Atlantosaurus*, moving with his head in the clouds! Pages of grandiloquent poetry, after the pattern of Pope's translation of Homer's *Iliad*, are devoted to an impossible battle between herds of armed herbivorous Dinosaurs and armies of carnivorous ones, the author apparently being unaware that the latter were extremely few in number compared with the former, just as the herbivorous mammals were as a thousand to one carnivore on the African plains before "man the destroyer" came upon the scene with his "shooting-iron."

"And howls of anguish and of beasts dismayed
Strike on the air. In crowded cohort stand
The monsters of the plains, begirt on every hand.
Their roaring foes, less huge, but of a shape
Obscene and foul beyond a parallel,
Rush on to decimate with jaws agape
The remnants thus enclosed. These slowly fell" (p. 58, vv. 40, 41).

In canto the tenth the author gives us "A Day with an *Iguanodon*," and with the late Mr. J. L. Toole we are inclined to exclaim, "oh! what a day we are having."

"In ten enormous strides he fared a mile.
Towering above the tree-tops as he strode
He soon was in his den amid the ferns bestowed" (p. 69, v. 31).

In the eleventh canto we reach the Tertiary period, and have the first glimpse of ape-like man reflecting on the scene from a tree overlooking a pool at which the *Dinotherium*, *Palæotherium*, *Anoplotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Dinoceras*, *Megatherium*, and *Myodon* (as was their habit!) came down to slake their afternoon thirst. The author is so pleased with this idea that he repeats on pp. 76, 77, vv. 32 and 38, and p. 82, v. 15, the same scene.

He goes on (in canto thirteen) to describe "The Earthly Paradise," and on pp. 85, 86, gives an unlovely picture of humanity in its early stage, but on p. 87, vv. 27-34, evolves from the baser herd a superior pair endowed with finer instincts; but on p. 89, v. 35, he admits:—

"Yet were they both but brutish beasts, amid
That garden of delights, that Paradise," &c.

"The male on lank and shaggy shanks upreared,
Whose breast and back unsightly bristles drape,
Whose monstrous snout protuberant appeared,
Whose brutish jaws seemed evermore to gape
With teeth and tusks of dire revolting shape" (p. 89, v. 36).

The flood follows, then cave-dwellers are depicted, and the use made of stones as weapons, of skins as clothing, and the discovery of fire-making, the sling, the spear, bow and arrow, and so on.

The whole material is woven up into a poetic and exaggerated form which, to our way of thinking,

renders it highly unsatisfactory. Kitchen-middens, lake-dwellings, the continent of Atlantis, the capture of the first horse, the potter's art, the origin of ornaments, of music, singing and dancing, are introduced. Then legends are touched upon, the domestication of the dog, the wandering minstrel, and, lastly, a legend of the "Ice age" into which we cannot follow the learned author. Mr. Rowbotham's legendary lore and his talent for verification may be admirable, but his geology and palæozoology are extremely shady, and we do not recommend him as a guide to follow in his reconstructions of the past history of the earth or of prehistoric man.

MATHEMATICS FOR SCHOOLS.

- (1) *Elementary Geometry based on Euclid's Elements*. By F. Purser. Pp. vii+121. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis and Co., Ltd.; London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1906.)
- (2) *Geometry, Theoretical and Practical*. Part i. By W. P. Workman and A. G. Cracknell. Pp. x+355. (London: University Tutorial Press, Ltd., 1906.) Price 3s. 6d.
- (3) *Elementary Geometry*. Books vi. and vii. By W. M. Baker and A. A. Bourne. Pp. 390-477. (London: G. Bell and Sons, 1906.) Price 1s. 6d.
- (4) *A Shilling Arithmetic*. By S. L. Loney and L. W. Grenville. Pp. 186+xxiv. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1906.) Price, with answers, 1s. 6d.
- (5) *Junior Arithmetic with Answers*. By W. G. Borchardt. Pp. viii+221+xl. (London: Rivingtons, 1906.) Price 2s.
- (6) *A Junior Arithmetic*. By C. Pendlebury, assisted by F. E. Robinson. Pp. xii+204. (London: G. Bell and Sons, 1906.) Price 1s. 6d.
- (7) *A Preliminary Course in Differential and Integral Calculus*. By A. H. Angus. Pp. vi+108. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1906.) Price 2s. 6d.
- (8) *A College Algebra*. By Prof. H. B. Fine. Pp. viii+595. (London and Boston: Ginn and Co., n.d.) Price 6s. 6d.
- (9) *A New Trigonometry for Beginners*. By R. F. D'Arcy. Pp. viii+84. (London: Methuen and Co., n.d.) Price 2s. 6d.
- (10) *Elementary Descriptive Geometry*. By C. H. McLeod. Pp. ix+118. (New York: John Wiley and Sons; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1905.) Price 6s. 6d. net.

(1) IN Mr. Purser's "Geometry" the subject-matter corresponds essentially with that of the first six books of Euclid, and the treatment is on similar lines, but the propositions are differently arranged, and are grouped, with the object of showing the reasons for the sequence adopted. Euclid's definitions of parallels and proportion are adhered to, though the defective statement of the former on p. 17 must be due to an oversight. No exercises are provided, and teachers will find little to induce them to adopt the book in their classes.

(2) In the "Geometry" by Messrs. Workman and Cracknell we have a very full treatment of angles,